

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, APRIL 7—
Last 24 hours' rainfall, .07; Temperature, max.
75; min. 64. Weather, fair.

SUGAR.—96° Test Centrifugals, 4.93c; Per
Ton, \$98.60; 88 Analysis Beets, 14s 6d; Per
Ton, \$102.80.

Established July 2, 1894.

VOL. XLI, NO. 7072.

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1905.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

IWILEI WILL FEEL STRONG HAND OF LAW

**Sheriff Henry Declares His Purpose to Put an
End to Iniquity and Begins by Making
a Raid.**

OGATA'S CRUEL IMPOSITION.

It is perfectly shameful the way Ogata misrepresented things in his effort to get the lease of the Fidelity Insurance Company's property in Iwilei! No wonder the majority of the Senate committee were indignant. Just think! He is said to have represented that he wanted the property to house laborers in, whom he was going to employ on an uninvited, or some other kind of a concrete machine. Under this misrepresentation he was given a lease of the building at a rental of \$75 a month, when in the past it had been difficult to rent it for half that rental. Of course, it was not for the Fidelity Insurance Company to wonder or inquire why this Japanese was ready to pay such an advance of rent.

Of course, having been misled by these misrepresentations of this wily Asiatic, the Fidelity Insurance Company, and its directors who were so imposed upon, were helpless. The law provides that they may terminate the lease if the property is used for such purposes as it is now being used for, and indeed makes it an offense if the owners permit it to be so used, but there is something in the law about being notified in writing, and seemingly there is no one to notify them. The lease also gave them the power to terminate the lease if the property should be used for the purpose for which it is being used, but apparently the cruel misrepresentation practiced on them by Ogata has so paralyzed them, that they are unable to act in the matter.

The majority of the committee has done the community a great service by pointing out how dangerous a man Ogata is, misrepresenting things to guileless citizens.—Star.

The High Sheriff has decided to suppress Iwilei.

Last night a campaign of repression was commenced against the Iwilei evil. The next step will be the service of notice upon the officers of the Fidelity Insurance Company that their property is being used for immoral purposes in contravention of the law. This will be a purely formal proceeding, as the fact of the use of the property to house prostitutes has been made notorious by the McCandless committee's report, and by facts that are within common knowledge.

Last night Sheriff Henry raided the houses in Iwilei. This is only a beginning. And it is not alone in Iwilei that the houses of this character are to be repressed with all the sternness that the law calls for. "I am going to extend the campaign to all parts of the Territory," said High Sheriff Henry last night. "I will pursue these offenders as far as I can under Territorial law, and everybody who owns property that is used for immoral purposes, no matter where it is situated, must bear his responsibility under the law. After I have done my part, I shall hope to see the Edmunds Act enforced to the limit. But I shall not make fish of one and fowl of another."

The High Sheriff had a consultation with the Governor relative to this matter some days ago, and there was another consultation yesterday between them upon other matters, but in the course of which the Iwilei business was discussed. The Governor agreed with the High Sheriff that it was the duty of executive officers to enforce the law—as, of course, it is.

Last night the Sheriff sent a number of plain clothes men down to Iwilei, and found the place running full blast, of course, as there was a transport in port, and the streets were filled with soldiers and sailors many of them under the influence of liquor. A better time could not have been chosen, in fact, for the inauguration of the policy of strong repression. At least one woman was gathered from every house by the raiders. The flying squadron will not cease its operations at that, as every house of questionable character will be watched from this time forward, and such places will be raided when there is reason to suppose that the raid will prove fruitful.

When a house is so raided, and its

character made known, the owner of the property, no matter who that may be, will be warned of what has taken place and of his liability under the law. If the warning is not heeded, the owner will be punished. And, as before stated, this campaign will not be confined to Honolulu and its vicinity. Orders will be sent to follow a like course on all the islands—and the High Sheriff will see to it that this course is followed.

Among the first people to be rounded up in the raid were four French women of Iwilei. They were taken to the police station, where they gave bail for their appearance in police court today, and were released. The sudden descent upon Iwilei rid the place of frequenters and it became a dead village within an hour.

FAMOUS SCOUTS ON THE THOMAS

The U. S. Army transport Thomas arrived off port after midnight from San Francisco, having sailed on March 30, and will enter port this morning. The last of the Philippine Scouts which have been on duty at St. Louis during the exposition, and which participated in the ceremonies attending the inauguration of President Roosevelt, will arrive on the Thomas, en route to Manila. This was the provisional battalion of scouts that was brought here early last year in command of Major F. de L. Carrington from the Philippines.

Major Carrington took them on to St. Louis. On arrival there he was summarily relieved from command and ordered to Manila. There he was ordered before a court-martial. The charges were misappropriation of funds. He was found guilty and sentenced to six years' imprisonment and is now in Billbid prison.

The scouts are now under command of Major W. H. Johnston, who relieved Major Carrington. But two of them have died during their sojourn in this country.

They consist of the Fourth Company, Macabebes; Twenty-fourth Ilocanos; Thirtieth Company, Tagalogs, and Forty-seventh Company, Visayans. They are in command of Major W. H. Johnston, Lieutenants Edward Dworak,

(Continued on page 4.)

PLANS FOR HONOLULU BARRACKS COMPLETED

**Call for a Very Substantial Set of Buildings,
With all the Latest Improvements for the
Accommodation of Troops.**

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—The drafting division of the quartermaster general's office has the plans for the new barracks and other buildings at Honolulu practically completed.

They are awaiting the approval of Quartermaster General Humphrey on his return from Cuba. The plans call for a very substantial set of buildings. Two or three of the buildings will be built entirely of concrete, including the guardhouse and prison. All the others will be of concrete foundations with framework for the superstructures. None of the buildings will be more than two stories high. Broad porches, heavy overhanging cornices, and comparatively low roofs will prevail in all the construction. In every particular, as far as the living quarters are concerned, great attention will be paid to the plumbing and the sanitary arrangements. The prison, for instance, will be built so that the hose can be turned on every part of it and sweep every bit of dirt outside. The broad porches, especially those on the residences of the officers, will be in part enclosed with fine wire screens and in part with glass. This is to exclude the mosquitoes and other objectionable insects. All the plans, it should be remembered, are in a way tentative, as the quartermaster general has not yet approved them.

The administration building, as now planned, will be two stories in height, 48 feet front and 80 feet deep. The main part of the building will have a 10-foot porch around both stories. The first floor will contain the commanding officer's office, the adjutant's office, the sergeant major's office, a room for clerks, a room for records, a library or school room, a postoffice and telephone room, and lavatories. The second story will have a room for summary court, a room for courts martial, a dressing and cloak room, and also a large assembly hall 50x30. The second story porch of this building will be entirely enclosed in fine wire screens.

There will be two quarters for captains. Each will be two stories high and alike in all particulars. The first floor will contain a hall, a parlor, a large dining room, and a library, all of which can be thrown open and used as one room on social occasions. On the first floor there will also be a pantry, kitchen, with servant's room and bath detached from the main building by an open porch. The first story of these residences will have a porch across its

front of 38 feet and along one side, the residences being 76 feet deep. This porch on the side will extend past the kitchen and servant's rooms. In the second story there will be a hall and four bedrooms, with closets and bath. The attic will be used for storage.

The lieutenant's quarters, of which there will be six sets, will be the same as the quarters for captains, except that they will have no library. The dimensions of these quarters will be 32x66. There will be a basement under the kitchen wing of all these residences.

The non-commissioned officers quarters, of which there will be six sets, as now planned, will all be two stories high, with a kitchen wing, one story high. Each of these quarters will contain a parlor, hall, living room, kitchen detached, and basement under the kitchen wing. The second story will contain two bedrooms, closets, bathroom, and the like. The main part of these quarters will have a porch eight feet wide, extending clear around the building. A portion of these porches will be enclosed with wire screen. These buildings will be 20 feet front and 30 feet deep, with kitchen 14x14.

BARRACKS FOR MEN.

There will be two barracks, each for 100 men. Each will contain three dormitories and the dimensions of each dormitory will be 50x29 feet. The dimensions of each barracks will be 150x30 feet and two stories high. There will be a two-story 10-foot porch on the front and rear, and a storage room in part of the basement. The barracks will rest on concrete piers. On the first floor there will be a day room, 40x29. There will be four non-commissioned officers' rooms 12x11 feet, a company office 20x14, a first sergeant's room 14x10, and a storage room off the company office.

The mess halls, one story high, will be built double, one company to each mess. The dimensions will be 136x48 feet, with a 10-foot porch around the entire building. For each mess there will be a kitchen, storeroom, pantry and sleeping room for the cook. A part of the basement of each mess hall will have a basement for storage. The balance will rest on concrete piers.

The bakery and ovens will be separate structures. The bakery will be a building with a 60-foot front, having a porch. It will contain one large room and two ovens, a fuel room, the baker's sleeping room, a storage room for bread, and a lavatory. It will be one story high and be built of concrete up to the window sills.

The one-story shop building will be 75x30 feet, containing shops for blacksmiths, plumbers, tinners, and carpenters. The building will have a concrete floor and all the necessary equipment for these mechanics. Overhead the carpenter's shop there will be a place for the storage of lumber.

The quartermaster and commissary officer will have a large storeroom, two stories high, 180 feet long and 30 feet wide. There will be a basement under the entire building, containing a large storeroom for each of these

(Continued on Page 2)

SENATOR FORAKER EXPLAINS THE NEW APPEAL LAW

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—Senator Foraker, chairman of the Committee on the Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, at whose instance the amendment regarding appeals from the Supreme Court of Hawaii was placed on the county boards act, was asked today about that amendment's history. He was a little surprised to hear that the amendment had aroused criticism in the islands and inquired about the details of that criticism.

"All I know about that amendment," said he, "is this. Senator Cullom brought a Mr. Aldrich to me. Mr. Aldrich stated his wish to have an amendment put on the bill that would allow appeals from the territorial courts. I told him there was now such a provision in the organic law. He told me that the Supreme Court of the United States had ruled to the contrary. I looked the matter up and confirmed what he had said. I knew that the intention of the organic act was that there should be such appeal, just as there is from the courts in other territories. It was then that I prepared the amendment which went upon the bill. I thought it nothing more than just that there should be such a provision. I do not know whether it affected any pending litigation in the islands."

Senator Foraker was asked about the effect of the amendment on litigation already closed. "I take it that cases already closed can not now be appealed," said he, "but I suppose the new law will apply to all cases involving over \$5,000 now pending. That, of course, is a judicial question, but I take it that will be the effect of the new law."

ERNEST G. WALKER.

ROJESTVENSKY NEAR SINGAPORE

**His Fleet of 47 Vessels is
Passing Through
Straits.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

SINGAPORE, April 8.—Forty-seven Russian vessels have passed through the Straits of Malacca, going southward.

JAPANESE SHIPS WATCHFUL.

BATAVIA, April 8.—Japanese warships are policing all straits that are available to Rojestvensky for the passage of his fleet.

THE THIRD SQUADRON.

JIBUTIL, April 8.—Admiral Nebogotoff's division has sailed eastward.

THE ARMIES PAUSE.

GUNSHU PASS, April 8.—Rain and snow have made the country so impassable that early important operations are unlikely.

JAPAN STICKS FOR AN INDEMNITY.

LONDON, April 8.—Baron Sujiematsu has published an article that the war will continue until Russia concedes an indemnity.

FORMER MORMONS STRIKE AT SMITH'S ENTERPRISES

SALT LAKE, April 8.—Excommunicated Mormons have sued for an injunction against the church and President Smith preventing the investment of tithings amounting to a million dollars yearly for other than church purposes.

President Smith is conducting a large number of enterprises in Utah, mines, mills, factories, newspapers, railway lines and real estate speculations, which absorb much of the church money.

COLORADO INDIANS SULLEN.

HAYDEN, Col., April 8.—The Indians of the White River country are sullen over the enforcement of the game laws and announce their intention of having a conference with President Roosevelt.

STRIKE AT ASTRAKHAN.

ASTRAKHAN, April 8.—There is a strike in the shipyards here and general discontent among shipwrights.

Astrakhan is a Russian port on the Caspian Sea.

DISMEMBERED BODY IDENTIFIED.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—The mutilated remains found on Vallejo street and in the bay have been identified as those of Biagio Vilaro, a laborer connected with the Brogardo murder case.

STRIKE AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, April 8.—The teamsters and garment-workers are on a strike. A sympathy strike of huge proportions is threatened.

OPEN DOOR IN MOROCCO.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The British Ambassador has notified the State Department that the open door exists in Morocco.

SEDITIONARY MEDICOS ARRESTED.

MOSCOW, April 8.—Several members of the Medical Congress which lately demanded reforms have been arrested.